TO REACH A VOTE TO-DAY.

NEARING THE END OF THE BRIGGS TRIAL.

AN ESTIMATE OF THE PRESBYTERY INDICATES HE TRANSFERS HIS DIVORCE SUIT TO THE AMERI-

A MAJORITY FOR THE DEFENCE The New-York Presbytery will in all probability reach a vote in the trial of Dr. Charles A. Briggs to-It was decided at yesterday's session, which was held in the lecture room of the Scotch Preshyterian Church in Fourteenth-st., that the members of the court shall have only three minutes each in which to express their opinions on the whole case, before

casting their vote.

Considerable time was taken up in discussing the question as to whether Dr. Parkhurst, Dr. W. G. T. shedd, C. H. Tyndail and Alexander Wilson should be allowed to vote. It was finally decided that they ald not, as each of them had been absent from the meetings of the Freshytery for more than two days.

When the gathering was called to order at 2 p. there was an unusually large number of clergymen and elders present. It was expected that a would be reached yesterday, and that was the cause of the unusual crowd. The Rev. Dr. Herrick Johnson, of McCormick Theological Seminary,

When the Moderator called the gathering to order Briggs faced the men who will decide his case and read his exceptions to parts of Dr. Lampe's The exceptions were submitted to bytery and were placed on record.

The report of the committee on leave of abs was then presented, and it led to a discussion which an hour or more. committee showed that Dr. Shedd had been absent four days, C. H. Tyndall five days, Dr. Ellinwood days, Alexander Wilson seven days and Dr. Parkhurst nine days. The discussion arose when a motion was made to permit the five to vote. Yesterday's session was the seventeenth, and it had been decided early in the trial that no member should be allowed to vote who had been absent from the meettwo sessions or more. As Dr. Ellinwood had asked to be excused for two days, and the leave had been granted, it was decided that he should not be deprived of his vote. But in the case of the four others the Presbytery decided that they had forfeited their One of the excuses given by Dr. Parkhurst was that he was compelled to spend two days in court. The reason given for the rejection Drs. Parkhnest, Shedd and the others were that they had not heard enough of the testimony to be com to judge on the question.

The Rev. Dr. Charles L. Thompson made a strong plea in favor of the men. the other hand said that it was neconstitutional to restore the brethren to their scats. There were only about ten votes against admitting them, but as required a unanimous vote the motion was lost. The discussion continued when the following reso-Intion, which is part of the "Order of Procedure," was presented: "Resolved, that when the court has gone into private session, the members who desire

shall have ten minutes to express their opinions on the whole case. resolution was no sooner presented for consideration than two amendments were offered. The first asked for a change of the time to three minutes, the other to five minutes. The former was

The following, which is also part of the "Order of Procedure," called forth much more discussion Resolved, that the roll shall be called in alphabetical order, and members not destring to speak shall not

be permitted to give their time to others." To this Dr. Brown offered an amendment, that the deliberation of the case be limited to two hours. Dr. Field said that it would be nothing more than "snap judgment," if the time were limited to two

hours; in fact no judgment at all. Dr. Robertson said. "We will make ourselves the laughing stock of the community if we do not take more time for consideration. The specifications cannot be read in three minutes."

Dr. Hastings was of a different opinion. The lution was carried, as was also the following: "When opinions have been given, the votethe charges and specifications shall be taken without debate. First the vote on each charge shall be take at one roll call. Each member shall vote on each specification, and each charge in the several items, the vote on each being sustained or not sustained. Fol-lowing the vote a committee of three shall be appointed the Moderator to bring in the result of the vote and the judgment of the Judicator."

The session to-day will be in the church instead of in the lecture-room. The session will probably be a Some of the clergymen say that a vote Escret one. t be taken to-day, but most are of the opinion

majority of ministers and elders that are left in the Presbytery to compose the court are committed already to either one side or the other, and many of the listeners of the last few days have begun to make

their estimates of the final vote. The following list shows the names of those eatitled to vote, together with the position which they took on November 29, the last time that a test vote was had in the Presbytery, the list being based upon the roll as called in the open meeting of Presbytery yesterday

apposed to favor Dr. Briggs: Ministers-George

Alexander, Antonio Arreghi, Anson F. Atterbury, W. Wallace Atterbury, Frederick G. Beebe, Francis Brown, James Chambers, Edward L. Clark, Ira S. Dodd, D. Steart Dodge, William Durant, John H. Edwards, Frank F. Ellinwood, William T. Elsing, C. P. Fagnani Henry M. Field, Terbert Ford, Charles R. Gillett Heart L. Grandlich ard, William R. Harshaw, Thomas S. Hastings, Edward W. Hitchcock, James H. Headley, James Hunter, Samuel M. Jackson, Milton S. Little-field, Daniel E. Loretz, William M. Martin, Francis H. Marling, Henry T. McEwen, James H. Mellyain Duncan J. McMillan, George J. Mingins, Daniel II Overton, George S. Payson, James S. Ramsey, Danlei Redmon, Stealy B. Rossiter, Albert G. Rulliffson, Will-

Overton, George S. Payson, James S. Ramsey, Daniel Redmon, Stealy B. Ros-tier, Albert G. Raliffson, William A. Rioc, Joseph A. Saxton, Philip Schaft, J. Balcom Shaw, Wilton Merle Smith, Charles L. Thompson, Henry M. Tyndall, Henry van Dyka, Marvin R. Vincent and George S. Webster.

Eiders, with the churches they represent—Brick, R. Ledoux; Central, W. Mickens; Fourteenth Street, S. Reeve; Madison Sanare, C. H. Woodbury; Morrisania, Pirst, R. Johnson; North, G. C. King; Park, H. A. Hawley; Philips, J. E. Ware; Puritons, G. C. Lay; Riverside, Cleveland H. Dedge; University Place, Thomas Bond; Union Taberracle, Robert Gentle; Washington Heights, Wildam A. Wheelock; West, Robert Jaffray; West End. C. P. Leggett.

Supposed to favor the presecution; Ministers—S. D. Alexander, Nicholas Bleering, Robert R. Booth, Samuel Bowden, Thomas S. Bradner, Walter D. Bachaman, Wilbur F. Crafts, Conrad Doeuch, Thomas Dougha, Howard Daffield, Henry R. Elliot, Walter B. Floyd, Jesse F. Forbes, James Hall, A. Woodraff Halsey, Joseph R. Kerr, Albert B. King, Alexander D. King, Theodore Leonard, John C. Lowrie, Charles P. Mallery, Alexander M. Leonard, John C. Lowrie, Charles P. Mallery, Alexander M. Leonard, John C. Lowne, Charles P. Mallery, Alexander M. Sproull, John J. Thompson, Henry M. Tyndall, Frederick E. Veegelin, Thomas G. Wall, A. L. E. Walte, Livingston Willand and David G. Wylle, Elders-Bethany, James Tomphins; Calvary, A. P. Ketcham; Christ, Andrew Roelnson; East Harlem, James McDowell; Fifth Avenue, H. Edwards Rowland, First, E. McJansey; Fourth, John McWilliam M. Onderdonk, Scotch, Robert Houston; Seventh, James Anderson; Thirteenth Sfreet, William R. Worrall; Tremont, C. E. Garry; Westminster, Richard Drummond.

As will be seen by these lists, forty-nine ministers.

mond.

As will be seen by these lists, forty-nine ministers and fifteen elders are supposed to favor Dr. Briggs, while forty-five ministers and slyteen elders are supposed to be epposed to him. This would give a vote in favor of acquitting Dr. Briggs, 64 to 61. Dr. Briggs himself cannot vote, nor can Drs. Birch, sample and Lampe. The Moderator, Dr. Bliss, is not counted on either side, nor the Rev. John B. Devins, who has been excused from voting up to the present time, but who will vote to-day. There is nothing to bind the votes to the side that they are counted upon, and in the final vote the results may be somewhat altered, but it is evident that the vote will be an extremely close one.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL'S ESTATE.

Philadelphia, Dec. 28 .- The first and final account of the estate of the late Congressman Samuel J. Ran-dall, filled this morning, shows that he left property valued at \$739.74, while the fees of undertakers and physicians who attended him were \$1,194.15.

AN ICE-VACUE RACE ON THE SPREWSRUBY. Red Bank, N. J., Dec. 28 .- An ice-yacht race for the club challenge pennant of the North Shrewsbury Vacht Club was sailed this afternoon. Yachts belonging to the second and third class competed. They were Second class, Princess, Get There, Kittle and Gildethird class, Georgie, Flaw and Sleet. The start was made at 3:02 over the fifteen-alle triangular course The wind blew from the northeast and the yachts had to do some northward sailing, making the course about eighteen miles. The vachts all started at once. James B. Wenver's Kittle showed some wonderful speed and won, salling over the course in 23 minutes 8 seconds. to the Kittle. The flabbing time of the other yachts Prince's, 3:27:32; Flaw, 3:28:40; 3:26:20; Glide, 3:28:44. The Get There broke down

on the third round and was withdrawn. The course

trophy.

MR. DEACON BRINGS AN ACTION HERE.

CAN COURTS. Edward Parker Deacon has begun suit in the Su preme Court in this city to secure an absolute diverce from his wife, Florence Deacon. David Keane, of the law firm of Coudert Brothers, yesterday filed Mr. Descon's complaint in the Supreme Court, Chambers, and secured an order from Judge Lawrence that the mail and by publication. In the complaint Mr. Deacon says that he married his wife on April 29, 1879. 11accuses her of criminal intimacy with M. Abeille, who Switzerland, during August and September, 1891; at Belaggio and esewhere in Italy during September, 1891; at No. 12 Rue de Peuthicore, Paris, during December, 1891 and January, 1892; at the Hotel de Neall'es, Marsellles, France, thuring January and Pebruary, 1892; at the Hotel Winsor, Cannes, in February, 1892; at the Chevillares Roud Foint d Champs-Elysees, Paris, and at the Hutel Splendide, lannes, France, in January and February, 1892, Mr. Deacon also asserts that at various other times during he last two years his wife has been guilty of unduintimacy both with M. Abeille and with other me whose names are unknown to him. He asks that his marriage be dissolved, and that he may have the custody of his four children, Maria Gladys Deacon, eleven years old; Ida Audrey Deacon, eight years old; Edith Florence Deacon, five years old; Dorothy Evelyn, nineteen months old.

The action of Mr. Deacon, in transferring his suit for divorce from the French to the American courts, has not been unexpected, but it brings to added prominence the impical and sensational developments of

this case. Mr. and Mrs. Deacon are well known in high social circles, both in this country and in Europe Mr. Deacon is a son of Edward Deacon, of Boston at one time an attache of the United States Legation at Paris, under General Cass, and a grandson of Commodore Deacon, of the United States Navy. Mrs. Deacon is a daughter of Admiral Charles Baldwin of the United States Navy. They were wealthy and lived abroad most of the time. Their friends and the public generally were startled last February the announcement that Mr. Descon had discovered M. Emile Abeille in his wife's room at the Hotel Splendide Mr. Cannes, France, and had shot him dead. Deacon was arrested, tried, convicted of manslaughter and sentenced to one year's imprisonment. The light sentence was regarded by his friends as a practical indersement of his action. He was pardened in September, after having served several months in jall. He immediately brought suit for divorce against his wife in the French courts. Mrs. Dencon bro a counter suit, denying her alleged infidelity, and charging that Mr. Deacon had treated her cruelly and inhumanly. Mr. Deacon secured several decisions in his favor on minor points, especially in regard to the custody of the children, but Deacon succeeded in preventing him from obtaining possession of them. They are now at convents in France by court orders or in custody of Mrs. Deacon Her last known address is No. 142 Rus Greville, Mr. Deacon, It is said, has become satisfied with the French courts, and so has brought his suit to this country. David Keane, counsel for Mr. Deacon, said yesterday that there was no question as to jurisdiction, that both the parties were American citizens, and the marriage took place here. It will take six weeks or more to serve the summous on Mrs. Deacon, and probably an equal time to get her reply if she should defend the

action.

Inquiries as to Mr. Deacon's movements, pushed in several different directions last night, all led to the conclusion that he had not yet arrived in New York, but was on his way here. He certainly will be here before long, as his presence will be required at a later

HE CLAIMS DAMAGES FROM MISS MATHER. Margaret Mather, the actress, who was recently married to a son of the well-hilown Milwankee brewer, Mr. Pabst, and then retired from the stage, is being sued by Henry E. Walton, stage manager of her company for the season of 1890-1891, for alleged breach of contract. Walton alleges that he was wrongfully discharged in December, 1801, and demands \$1,500 damages. Miss Mather denies that there ever was any contract. Judge McGown, of the City Court, vesteriny directed that a commission be issued to Charles E. Wild, of Milwaukee, to take Miss Mather's

EDUCATIONAL PROBLEMS DISCUSSED.

ACADEMIC PRINCIPALS CONSIDER A CURRICULUM FOR SECONDARY SCHOOLS.

Syracuse, N. Y., Dec. 28.-The academ! were tardy this morning. It was nearly 10 o'clock lost parent and home. when President Lovell called to order the morning happiness and life awaiting you with open arm session of the eighth annual conference. "Problems of Secondary Education—What they Are and the Best Methods to he Employed in Their Solution" was the first topic discussed. , Professor Schurman said that he was glad that the subject of curriculum was to be discussed. "Why can't the principals of secondary schools put their heads together and devise an ideal "This would be accepted curriculum!" he asked. by secondary schools in various parts of the country trance requirements. I don't know any subject in the educational world which seems to me to have such pressing importance as an ideal correculum in the

Dr. Webster, president of Union College, believed the matter before the conference was one of the most important and serious in the colleges. Many secondary chools to-day cannot do the minimum amount of work squired for entrance. Men do not enter college as orly as they used to. These men are seriously handl capped in pursuing their professional education in oming in too late. He thought that four years college work was short enough, and deprecated the effort shorten the actial collegiate life. "I never come to this meeting," said he, "but I go away with the idea that the academic principals are in dead earnest." Principal Oakley, of Little Falls, wished that some cheme might be devised to induce boards of educa-

ton to establish classical courses in high schools. Principal Farr, of Glens Falls, in the course of his remarks said that he hoped the principals would come to the next conference prepared with a solution of the subject-a solution that would benefit the secondary school and be acceptable to the colleges.

Principal Hill, of Havana, said it was a question Principal Hill, of Havana said it was a question with him whether they were ready to settle the question as to what was the best course of study. "If stein, Michael liver would leave it to the secondary schools, they in turn would leave it to their wives, and they would be guided by their children. New, the ideal course should be determined by the wisest men and not be left to secondary schools and school commissioners."

The report of the nominating committee was presented and adopted as follows: President, Thomas B. Lovell, Suspension Bridge; vice-president, Frincipal Gadsby, Yonkers, secretary, Roland's Kryser, of Middlebarg; Executive Committee, president vice-president and secretary (ex-officio), P. L. Gamaze, of Oxford; I. N. Clements, of Cazenovia, and T. P. Kane, of Watertown.

AN OLD MAN A

day, and shows that during the year 234,577 barrels ployed as an auditor by the company, for alleged stealing of oil were inspected, an increase of 20,000 barrels from his employers, amounting, it is estimated, to about ever the previous year. The number of barrels rejected was 2,103. The only oil refinery in the State Crange, N. J. He has been in the service of the telenow is at Whiting. Its output for the year was 25,162 | phone company for several years. on November 23 a draft came to the disc amounting to barrels. The deposits are in Blackford, Grant, Wells, Adams, Jay and Huntington counties, but other counties show indications of having oil. It is the belief of the inspector that Indiana will soon take rank with Ohio as an oil profucing State. So far the Tombs Court squad, served yesterday. 400 wells have been developed and 100 have been rejected as non-producers. The highest run of any well is now 200 barrels a day. The oil is similar to that obtained in Ohio.

A JUDGMENT AGAINST JUSTICE DUFFY.

Transcript of a judgment obtained in the Eighth District C unt for \$190 against Police Justice Patrick Gaven Duffy, in favor of Gerson Krakower, was filed in the County Clerk's office yesterday.

NOTHING LIKES.S.S.

Swift's Specific is totally unlike any other blood medicine. It cares discuses of the bood and skin by removing the poison, and at the same time supplies good blood to the wasted jurts. Don't be imposed on by substitutes, which are said to be just as good; it is not true. No medicage in the world his performed as many wonderful cures or relieved so much suffering.

Treatise on Blood and Skin diseases muled free, was sailed over four times. On Friday afternoon at 6 o'clock the race for the challenge pennant of the | SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., Atlanta, Ga. | New-York Cent. 6 o'clock the race for the challenge pennant of the |

TO SAVE THE CHILDREN.

OPENING THE DOORS OF A GREAT-CHARITY.

THE HEBREWS OF BROOKLYN DEDICATE A NEW ORPHAN ASYLUM-AN ADDRESS BY DR. M'GLYNN

The new Hebrew Orphan Asylum of the city of Breoklyn, at Ralph-ave, and Pacific st., was deficated at 3:30 p. m. yesterday, with appropriate exercises. The building was thrown open to visitors exercises began, and many inspected the summons and complaint be served on Mrs. Deacon by large, well-ventilated rooms and perfect appointments. Shortly before 3 o'clock the brass band of the New-York Hebrew Orphan Asylum marched into the hall, playing, and was followed by the drum was also known as Edmond Adam and M. Payrolle and fife corps of the Brooklyn Institution and the at the following times and places; at St. Morks, children of the asylum. At 3:30 o'clock the as-



1. L. BAMBERGER.

semblage was called to order by President Ira Le-Emmberger, and the Lev. Dr. L. Winter, of the Temple Beth Elohim, read a portion of the 27th Psaim. and made the opening prayer. Three children dressed in white came upon the piatform bearing a white pillow, upon which rested the key. This was presented to Moses May, chairman of the Bullding Committee with an appropriate speech is one of the calldren berger, said that the work of the Bullding Committee had been a labor of love, and if they had gained the approval of the Hebrews of Brooklyn by their efforts they would be happy. He paid a glowing tribute to mittee be discharged.

President Bamberger said in part: "On behalf of Hebrew Orphan Asylum Society of the city of Brooklyn I accept the key which you have just spects. It opers the doors of the asplum to the orphans, who, deprived of their natural guardians apply to us for shelter and education. the doors of our hearts in unhesitating response to their appeals. It opens the doors of Heaven in recognition of our acts of charity and love. It open the great pathways of humanity, on which ail men walk as equals, and which alone lead to the judgment sent of mercy and glory. And as I accept, Mr Chairman, from your hands the key, I take trepidation and apprehension, rindful of the great duties it carries with it, anxious for the welfare of of the responsibility it imparts. History tells us that in olden times orphans suffered the penalty death, because they were considered a burden to the State. Thank God those times are past, and that we are now in that state of civilization when eage hands and willing hearts are ever present to reliev manity." Mr. Lamberger spoke of the expulsion of the Jews from spain in 1492, and the sailing of and the cordial intercourse which had always existed between the Jews and Gentiles of brooklyn and continued: "And now, ladles and gentlemen, permit me to thank you for your presence here to work, which makes its performance not only a duty but a pleasure. The doors of the orphan asylum are now formally thrown open. The atmosphere breathes rest and comfort, and the chambers seem Here you will find love. And here we, my friends, will find the best reward for our labors of charity in the living proof that they serve God best who serve his creatures well." Hearty applause greated the next speaker, Dr. Me

Glynn, as he arose. He said in part: "I am vers thankful to your president for his kind presentation and to you for your cordial greeting. I am touched at hearing the infant voices of these children, whom and then colleges will be obliged to accept your en- of their natural protectors. This is a work which we may well hope and earnertly pray may last for ages blessed are they who thought this thought and exe cuted this blessed work. It is a good thing for to come nearer to the hearts of the innocent, the simple, the little children, who, we may say, are nearer to God, and who reflect in their childish faces something of the goodness and power of God. I, then as a Christian minister, would mingle my voice that of the holy man who led us in prayer. May this edifice stand to continue this work until the remotest

Mayor Boody made a brief speech and congratulated the officers of the institution upon the successful out come of their work. One of the orphans made ar addres:

The Rev. A. H. Gefsmar, of the Temple Israel Ernst Nathan, Joseph C. Hendrix and Father Malone were the other speakers. The Rev. G. Taubenhaus made the closing prayer, and the Rev. M. Friedlander pronounced the benediction.

The officers of the institution are: President, Ira Leo Immberger, vice-president, Abraham Abraham; treasurer, Lipman Arensberg; secretary, Abraham; treasurer, Lipman Arensberg; secretary, Abraham; Piddian; collector, Isaac Dietz. The trustees are Morris Adler, Henry Bloch, Moses Bruckheimer, Benjamin Croner, Ellas Alexander Goidstein, Samuel Goldstein, Michael Hessnerg, Louis Israel, Joseph Kessel, Moses Kessel, Isaac Levy, Michael Levy, Julius Manisheim, Siman Manne, Henry May, Moses May, David Mayer, Emil Louis Mayer, Leopold Michel, Herman Newman, Henry Roth, Phineas Seldner, David W. Stelle and Benoit Wasserman. On the building committee are Moses May, chairmen, Abraham, Abraham, Morris Adler, Benjamin Croner, Leopold Michel, Moses Kessel and Henry Foth.

Amount those present were the Rev. Drs. Mender, Kohut and Kiechurg, J. S. T. Summahan, Dr. Koehel, D. Meyers, Occar Isider and Nathan Straus. A full describation of the building has already appeared in The Tribune. The officers of the institution are: President, Ira

AN OLD MAN ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED THEFT. Indianapolis, Dec. 28 (Special).—The annual report Telephone and Telegraph Company, at No. 18 Cortandat f State Inspector of Oils, J. N. Hyde, was made to st., yesterlay coused the arrest of Charles Duties, em

On November 23 a draft came to the office amounting to

WITHOUT AN ENEMY.

From The Boston Transcript.

"The Press" accounts of the summary vengenace of President Hippolyte for an attempt or an alleged attempt to assassinate him are confirmed in a private letter from a well-known Boston business man at present on a trip through the West Indies. This gentleman quotes the story of an eye-witness, who says that at the time of the nileged attack of the President he was passing the gate of the palace at Port an Prince, and noticed a man standing on the top of the steps who was shouting and gesticulating. Insmediately a crowd of soldier run toward President Hippolyte who called to them. They at once arrested the man who had attracted the attention of the eye-witness, who saw them also take into ensteay in rapid succession the sentry on duty at the gate and the captain of the guard. The three men arrested were immediately shot. The eye-witness from whom we quote says that not more than fifteen minutes clapsed between the time when he first noticed the connotion in the palace grounds and the execution of the arrested negries of which he was a speciator. The alleged From The Boston Transcript. which are said to be just as good; it is not true. No medicine in the world has performed as many wonderful cures or relieved so much suffering.

"My blood was hadly poisoned last year, which got my whole system out of order-diseased and a constant source of suffering no appetite and no enjoyment of life. Two bottles of S. S. S. brought me right out. There is no better renedy for bood disease. JOHN GAVIN, Dayton, Objo."

The pulmes grounds and the execution of the amachete. Per contra, Hippolyte's opponents say there was no attempt at assassination: that the executions of which there is no doubt, were in the pulmes grounds and the execution of the analysis of said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the analysis of which he was a spectator. The alleged assassin is said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the analysis of which he was a spectator. The alleged assassin is said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the arrested parties, of which he was a spectator. The alleged assassin is said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the arrested parties, of which he was a spectator. The alleged assassin is said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the architecture. Per contra, Hippolyte's opponents say there was no attempt at assassination: that the executions of which he was a spectator. The alleged assassin is said to have cut the chain at the palace grounds and the execution of the architecture. Per contra, Hippolyte's opponents say there was no attempt at assassination: that the executions, of which there is no doubt, were assassination.

New-York Central-best line to Cleveland. Six fast

MILWAUKEE TERRORIZED.

INCENDIARY FIRES OF ALMOST DAILY OC-CURENCE

A BOMB THROWN YE-TERDAY MORNING DE-STROYED PROPERTY WORTH MORE THAN \$500,000-A REWARD OFFERED.

Milwaukee, Wis., Dec. 28.-At 2 o'clock this mora ing a bemb was thrown into the main building of the South-Side plant of the Milwaukee Street Railway. There was a tremendous explosion, and in a moment the in terior of the building was in a blaze. In a few minutes the fire was beyond control, and in less than of \$510,000. The company's South-Side plant was in Kinnickinnic-ave. It included immense storage stables for electric motors, machine el-ops and atables In the barn were fifty new electric motors and nearly all the summer cars owned by the company. The machine shops were built during the last season and were fitted with line machinery for the rebuilding and repairing of cers. In the stable were sixty horses,

The cars stored in the building were valued at \$250,000, the structure itself was worth at least \$60. 900, the machinery was valued at \$75,000, and the tores of the company kept in the building were worth \$25,000. The insurance carried was on the building and amounts to \$40,000. The buildings which were destroyed were the principal depot of the Milwaukes Street Rallway Company, and the fire greatly crippled the company.

Who the man is who threw the bomb is not known He is supposed to be the firebug who has started fully a dozen other disastrous fires within a month. A Grand Jury will be summoned to make an investiga-

The only person who saw the alleged bomb throws was the night watchman, Worden. He says that he was standing near the main doorway of the barn, in which the motors and cars were stored. There was whiz of something through the air, a flash and r tremendous explosion. If there was a bomb thrown which many doubt, it came through the meta door way and struck the car nearest the entrance. The projectile must have been filled with some highly in flammable substance, as hardly ten seconds clapsed, according to the night watchman, before nearly all the cars in the boilding were in flames, linn, of the company, is convinced of the truthfulnf the watchman's story. That there was an exploston every one in the neighborhood will testify was nothing of an explosive nature about the

was also destroyed. A woman living there became paralyzed and had to be carried out of the house after it was in flames. The rear end of the plant of the Datcher Stove Company, which has been leased by the Milwankee Street Railway Company, was slightly

Investigation to-day shows beyond doubt that the fire which yesterday destroyed two tanneries, causing a loss of \$50,000, and by which two lives were lost was incendiary. This is also the ease with the two fires on sunday, when property worth \$125,000 was afternoon Mayor Semers Issued a proclamation offering a reward of \$2,500 for the ar rest of the persons who started any of the fires be ginning with the great conflagration of October 29, or who shall start any fires in the city within the next thirty days. It has also been decided to add 100 special policemen to the regular force for night

To day two more bedies were found in the rula of the tannery fire of yesterday, increasing the number of fives lost to four. One body is that of Stepher Frender, a tanner; the other has not been identified. A number of insurance agents representing leading companies have received orders from their several mpanies to cease writing insurance on manufactur

The "firebug" who is operating in Milwaukee has cost the city over \$5,000,000 in two months. He began his work of destruction on the night of October 29, when 300 buildings were consumed and properly worth \$5,000,000 was destroyed. While the contagention was raging on the cast side, an attempt was, made to burn the west side. Here the loss was \$10,000. The week following Koch & Locker's wooden ware and notion store was fired, the loss there being \$75,000. A week later L. Kelly's drygood; store burned, with a loss of \$185,000. The Milwaukee Mattress Company was burned out a few days later, with \$20,000 loss. The Hennecke Company art store came next, with \$50,000 loss. The origin of this fire is uncertain. An attempt was made to burn the great Allis Works, and later the Paisa Theatre. On Christmas the Fly Net Works were fired, with a loss of \$105,000. The Keenan Mill was burned at the same time, where the loss was \$20,000. Then came the tunnery fire yesterday, and to-day the car barn fire.

A meeting was held by the Chamber of Commerce at noon to-day, when a committee of six was appointed to arrange for a miss-meeting of citizens to be held to-morrow to take action on the lineendlarism. cost the city over \$5,000,000 in two months.

NO PROOF THAT CAMPO ROBBED THE BODY.

THE CHARGE AGAINST HIM DISMISSED-TREATURY AGENT TRAITTEUR ACCUSED OF VARIOUS THINGS.

Julio Campo, the young Colombian, who was arrested in October, 1801, charged with a most despicable crime, is now freed of the accusation. the Lord in His inscrutable providence has deprived. In General Sessions yesterday Judge Martine dismissed the two indictments for grand larceny against him Campo lived at No. 115 East Twenty-eighth-st. where Special Treasury Agent C. H. Traitieur and his wife also had rooms. On October 29, 1891, Mrs. Traitteur died. Her husband charged that Campo robbed the corpse of lewelry and pawn-tickets for lewelry, the whole being valued at \$4,830. Campo admitted having the articles, but said that the woman gave them to him for money loaned.

Mr. Traitteur consented to the dismissal of the indictments for the reason, he said, that his chief witness, Ovida Hanson, a servant, had gone to William F. Howe, counsel for Campo, made charges against the Treasury agent in comtion with a recent effort to secure an adjournment of the trial. Mr. Howe declares that Mr. Traitteur had another wife living when the woman died in East Twenty-eighth-st., and that he is living under an assumed name, having been a convict M Russia. These accusations were embodied in a letter to District Attorney Mcoil, and in another to the Colombian Minister at Washington, whose aid Mr. Howe sought in the case. Campo is still in New-Jersey, having been released in \$5,000 cash ball.

Mr. Traitteur could not be seen yesterday or last night had another wife living when the woman died in

REUBEN COMEN HELD FOR EXAMINATION.

Some time ago Reuben Cohen, a dealer in tailors' trimmings at No. 61 Division of , failed in business and almost simultaneously with his failure he disappeared. An investigation showed that, although he had failed for \$40,000, hardly any stock was left in the store. Sacharlah Isear, a clothing manufacturer at No. 194 East Broadway, was one of Cohen's creditors to the extent of \$1,200. On November 4 he set out to and Cohen, but until yesterday did not succeed,



ONE ENJOYS

Both the method and the results when Syrup of Figs is taken; it is pleasant and refreshing to the taste, and acts gently yet promptly on the Kidneys, Liver and Bowe's, cleanses the system effectually, dispels colds, headaches and fevers and cures habitual constipation. Syrup of Figs is the only remedy of its kind ever produced, pleasing to the taste and acceptable to the stomach, prompt in ts action and truly beneficial in its effects, presared only from the most healthy and agreeable substances, its many excellent qualities commend it to all and have made it the most popular remedy known. Syrus of Figs is for sale in 50c and \$1 bottles

by all leading druggists. Any reliable druggist who may not have it on hand will procure it promptly for any one who wishes to try it. Do not accept any substitute. CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,

Isear alleged that Cohen had received the goods under false representations as to his financial standing, and had secured money and merchandise with the purpose of defrauding his creditors. Yesterday morning Cohen was in Essex Market Police Court to answer the charges. Justice Hogan held Cohen in \$1,000 ball for examination on Wednesday next.

TRIBUNE EMPLOYES IN THE WAR.

A LETTER FROM CLIFFORD THOMSON -PAYMENTS

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: In The Tribune of this Christmas morning I find an article entitled "Tribune Employes in the War," and in the list of names mine is given as having enlisted in the 1st New-York Cavalry. It is rne that at the breaking out of the war I was a reporter in the employ of The Tribune at a regular weekly salary, and that I had been in the employ of that paper for several years. In compliance with the held yesterday afternoon for the purpose of clearing first call of the President for volunteers, I was en up the business of the year. A lively debute took rolled in the "Lincoln Cavairy," which subsequently place over the resolution of Commissioner Knox to became the 1st New-York Cavalry, and was duly substitute the words "boys" and "girls" for "male" mustered into service. I continued in the military and "female" when applied to schools or departservice for five years, being mustered out in March, ments. Mr. Fnox thought it was not only a shock 1866, having received promotion from time to time to the senschilities to see the inscriptions, "male" and until I reached the grade of major of cavalry, and "female', schools on the public school buildings, but had also received two brevets. So much for he declared that the inscriptions were ungrammatical the facts, but here is what I take exception to.

collisted, "they were not prompted to the cause by missioner Strauss thought it was just as proper to the faducements of large bounties, but left their speak of male grammar schools as to s homes and families, in the full conviction that it Orphan Asylum" or "Presbyterian Hospital." was a duty which they owed their country. It was | decided to leave the present system of designating then that The Tribune Association came to their the schools and department unchanged. As this, was aid, and assured them that they should receive \$4 the last meeting Mrs. Williams was to affend as a a week while they remained in service. was entirely voluntary, and not centributed by a her by the board. In reply Mrs. Williams said subscription among or a tax upon the workingmen that she hoped her work in the board had not been of the establishment. Some were in the service for in vain, and that she had enjoyed her associations a year after the close of the war, and all regularly in the school work. She thanked the Commissioners received the \$4 weekly through their friends or rela- and all connected with the schools for their uniform

Horace Greeley and others of The Tribune Associa- president of the board. Mr. Bunt replied with tion assured me that if I returned my situation on The Tribune should be open to me again, and that I given him. He said that he was prepared to take could depend upon being re-employed. The agrees his place on the floor next year and continue his ment to pry \$4 a week I never heard of until this labors in behalf of the cause of education, Christmas morning, and neither I nor any one for me ever received one dollar from The Tribune As- with which to prepare and hold an exhibit of the protest against such a statement going out to the coming World's Fair at Chicago, world. If there was such an agreement on the part of The Tribune Association, then that association the Nautical Schoolship, St. Mary's, as the Board of tion owes me the aggregate sum of \$4 a week for a period of five, years. The Tribune has achieved a well-carned renown and sufficient good substantial story we that it does not have the sum of \$100 per annual cruise. glory so that it does not need to attempt to add to make a the circums there to by fictitious assumptions.

Still more facts: When I returned to New-York after five years' compaigning I desired to return to my old calling, and at once applied to The Tribunfor employment, but was informed that "there were no vacancles," Mr. Henry J. Raymond, of "The Times," however, very promptly found "a vacancy" or me on that journal, though under no obligation, direct or implied, to do so. At a later period, after having spent some time in the West, I returned to it is a great racing centre. Messrs, Daly & Gideon pur-New-York, and being very much in need of employ-chased the Lloyd Farm in Monmouth County, New-Jersey, ment. I applied by letter to the Hen. Whitelaw Reid, and intend to breed, but will not occupy the property until after the Tribune, reminding him of Mr. Greeley's promise at the time I enlisted and was again informed that very much to the regret of Mr. Reid there were "no be the sires, and many highly-bred mares are to be tought. vacancie." Fortunately for me The Tribune was not the centy journal in New-York, and I seen found his son, Foxball, to fifty-eight. Mr. Keene has heard from the vacance." that furnished one setisfactory employcaennel ... Fortunately for me The Tribune was a vacancy" that furnished me satisfactory employnent for many years. This has been my experience with The Tribune

"since the war," and I wonder if the others named in your list of "Tribune Employes in the War" fared similarly. I sincerely trust they did not, for I should be sorry If any of my old comrades, who returned from the service to find at the conditions of civil life changed, while they had become soldlers to such an extent as to be uncertain as to their ability to sarn a living under these new conditions, had received from their old employer the same cold shoulder that was turned to me. I do not complain, for it has been far better for me that The Tribune could not find "a vacancy" for me when I applied for it, but, under the circumstances, I object most strenuously to the statement that I was the recipient of The Tribune's bounty to the extent of #4 a week while I was in the army during the war.

This communication is designed for publication, and I hope to see it in the columns of The Tribune.

(LIFFORD THOMSON.) since the war," and I wonder if the others named in This communication is and I hope to see it in the columns of The Tribut and I hope to see it in the columns of The Tribut and I hope to see it in the columns of The Tribut and I hope to see it in the columns of The Tribut

New-York, Dec. 25, 1892.

July 25, 1862, adopted a resolution offering to pay \$4 a week to the family of each person employed in The Tribune office who would then enlist and serve in the Army of the Union. The Tribune records show that \$3,501 14 was paid out by The Tribune under the terms of this resolution. Major Thomson had enlisted a considerable time before the adoption of this resolution. So far as The Tribune records show, his family never made any application for this money. family never made any application for this money.

It was not intended in The Tribune article to as er:

age the meeting the after might be a success. that every man who had ever been in The Tribune's service received \$4 a week from The Tribune if he enlisted in the Union Army in the course of the war. As Mr. Greeley died in 1872 it is impossible at this late date to confirm, deny or explain Major Thomson's statement that Mr. Greeley promised him employment on The Tribune after he should return from the war, and failed to keep his promise. But it will be noted that the same seat in a crowled car on a rairroad down in Includes, and after a minute or so he laid in his lap, and remarked:

—1 was just reading there that out in Kansas the other day they postponed a horse-race on account of a function. course of the war. As Mr. Greeley died in that Major Thomson, who had now risen to high rank, did not return to seek employment until over a year after the close of the war. Mr Greeley may have thought such a promise was not to be extended indefinitely. When a renewed application was made, seven or eight years later, on the strength of the same promise, to another man, it is not surprising that he should have been guided by the action of the man who, he was told, had made the promise.)

OVERHEATED HOUSES AND RAILWAY CARS.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sir: Will you allow one of your "Constant Readers" to thank you for your recent timely and most sensible article on the overheating of American houses and picir inevitable fatal effects upon the health and strength of the people? What you say there is most distrable and most needful. I write now appealing to you to keep at this subject, "line upon line," until you have awakened an interest in the matter, and shown our people the deplemble evils of dwelling day and night in these superheated ovens. But that is not all. I want you to carry the war on against the intolerable heating of our railroad cars, which makes a journey in them of any distance a cruelty and terture hard to be borne, even for the most urgent

business of life. This system of steam pipes around you and under neath you by day and by night, with their intolerable heat-driving sleep from your eyes and slumber from jour eyelids-and suppling every energy of mind and tody is certainly an invention of the devil, who must have a large share of the profits of this iniquitous device. I am sweitering now in one of these horrible cars-not 100 miles from your own city, with the mercury in the neighborhood of 80 degrees, where an -imp of darkness" stands guard over every door, ven "imp of darkness" stands grand over every door, ventillator and window, lest a breath of God's pure fresh
air should get into this den of torture before we
reach our journey's end. Here is where are daily
and hourly sown with open hand the seeds of
premisoria, consumption, broughtlis, and endless other
liss which flesh is helr to. Here is where our delicate
wives, mothers and children "get their deaths" and
go down to their graves, all unconscious of the authors
of their premature end.

Now, sr. without troubling you longer than to ask
you to publish this protest, I beg you to follow it
up till you have wrought a most needed reformation.

New York, Dec. 23, 1892.

New-York, Dec. 23, 1892.

NO CHAIRS IN DONEGAL! To the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: In a report in The Tribune of this morning of Mrs. Hart's address regarding her work in Donegal. Ireland, the statement appears that there were "no Ireland, the statement appears that there were "no such things as chairs and tables in Donegal up to a short time ago." May I inquire what "Donegal" here means? There is an Irish county of that name, parts of which I have had the opportunity to know. The statement, If the county is meant, will be a surprise to many good Americans.

A TRIBUNE PEADER.

New-York, Dec. 20, 1892.

DISPUTE OVER A CUEE FOR EPILEPSY. Chiengo, Dec. 28.-Dr. Lagorlo, the director of the Chicago Pasteur Institution, says he is the discoverer of the new cure for epilepsy that is now attracting the attention of physicians. Dr. Paul Gibier, the president of the New York Bacteriological Society. recently read an exhaustive paper before the Medical society of the County of New-York, in which the new treatment is discussed, but he does not give Dr. Lagorio the credit of the discovery. Dr. Gibler speaks of an article published in the French medical journals RNIA FIG SYRUP CO.,
SAN FRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

SAN PRANCISCO, CAL.
NEW YORK, N. Y.

in Paris. He was treated in Chicago at the Pasten Institute by Dr. Lagorio. This was in August, 1890. was attending the patient for a dog bite. The sufferer was a boy five years of age, who was subject to epilepsy. Having undergone a course of Pastour treatment for the dog bite, he not only never suffered bad consequences from the bite, but recovered from the epilepsy as well. I have said little about my discovery for the reason that I am not quite ready to make public my manner of trealing patients suffer-ing from this disease. I am now preparing a paper which I will read before one of the medical sorieties in the near future. At that time I will make known to the profession what I have discovered."

HE OBJECTS TO " MALE" AND " FEMALE."

A COMMISSIONER THINKS THE WORDS SHOULD NOT BE USED TO DESIGNATE CHOOLS.

A special meeting of the Board of Education was and bad English, or the idea of gender could not be Your article says of The Tribane employes who properly associated with building material. The gift commissioner, a resolution of thanks was voted to ves."

Now once more for facts. When I enlisted, Mr. given to John L. H. Hunt also for his services as few remarks expressive of the pleasure the work had

The board decided to ask the Legislature for \$8,000 sociation by reason of any such agreement, and I work of the public schools of New-York City, at the

There was much discussion over the disposition of

NOTES ABOUT THE HORSES.

Occupy and trainers are busy arranging for their entries for 1893, as they close on Monday. Many of the declara-tions for stakes, which are closed, are due on the same day, so that the present week is an important one in racing circles. David Gideon has returned.

James R. Keene bought ten mares in England last weel

Formally by cable that he and his bride are well.

Reports from the breeding districts in Kentucky are glooms, as many of the mares have folded penaturely. This is much earlier than ever before for the mares to be afflicted, so that the buttook for the crop of thoroughbred yearliers foaled in 1893 I. far from bright. Matthew Allen is expected home from Tennessee to-morrow. He writes that Thora is the grandest specimen

to of a thoroughbred mare he ever lookel at. He never say her rice.

Imported Reggy was shipped to California on Sunday.

Imported Reggy was shipped to California on Sunday. Waiter Rollins in not in good health and is going to the Hot Springs to recuperate. He reports that Sir Walter is in splendid condition. The colt has grown and looks

like a different home. Dr. Aby, who is the manager of F. Gebhard's much in California, predicts that California-bred horses will win the Hon's share of the great stakes next year. Fram McCate was in the city yeaterday and seems pleased with the horses in his stable. Every true turfman wishes for the success of Fred Gebhard on the turf, as he is a true

sportsman and pays liberally for horses and upholis the

IT WAS A CLEAR CASE.

From The Detroit Free Press.

a funeral." "They don't do that way in my State," said the

other.
"Not" queried the first man.
"Not" queried the first man.
"No; they postpone a funeral on account of a
"No; they postpone a funeral on account of a horse-race."
The first speaker looked at his companion a moment and stuck out his hand.
What part of the State are you from t" he asked.
"I'm from Kentucky myself."

ABOLISH THE DAYS OF GRACE.

From The Detrait Tribune.

A committee of the Michigan State Bar Association A committee of the Michigan State Bar Association will present to the Legislature a bird to aboust what will present to the Legislature a bird to aboust what are heaven as wind as the state of the artists are pretty well agreed, we helped, as to the artists billity of doing away with days of grace, and legislability of doing away with days of grace, and legislability of the state hoards of commissioners to promote uniformity of logislation. It is describe that the laws of the several state shall be uniform on this subject for the general convenience of hundres and me chants.

subject for the general convenient for granding days of me chants.

There is no longer any reason for granding days of grace. Days of grace belong to the times when the facilities of a manufeation were vasify less than n w, and when three days notice was a matter of necessity almost, and certainly a matter of accommodal n. No reason exists nowadays why notes and bits should not fall due at the exact time agreed upon. The Legislature should pass the proposed bill to abolish days of grace.

Conducive Health

The use of a vegetable cooking fat in shortening and frying which causes no indigestion and has no greasy taste must certainly be more healthful than animal fat. In

Cottolene

You have a cooking material which is composed largely of a pure, wholesome vegetable oil, and which is without an equal for shortening pastry, cake, biscuit, &c., and for frying doughnuts, croquettes, oys-

ters, &c. Physicians pronounce Cottolene wholesome and nutritious, and the best authorities on cookery in the country say it is the acme of cooking fats. All grocers have it for sale. Beware of imitations.

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